

LATIN NOTES

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Address communications to FRANCES E. SABIN, Director of the Bureau

Issued in the interests of teachers of secondary Latin and Greek

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WHY NOT STUDY GREEK?

To Latin Teachers in the Secondary Schools of New England—an Address by the New England Classical Association

In addressing teachers of any language, one is justified in starting with two axiomatic assumptions: first that the teachers are convinced, beyond any peradventure of doubt, that to know a people, to understand and appreciate fully its literature, its philosophy, its development, one must be able to know its language at first hand; certainly is this preeminently true of teachers of Latin, who otherwise have no *raison d'être*, since translations exist in abundance, and many of these are excellent. The second assumption is that language teachers are interested in words, their evolution, their niceties of meaning, their connotations, and their often untranslatable significance.

On the basis of this postulate, the New England Classical Association addresses the following memorial to teachers of Latin in preparatory schools, who are as yet unacquainted with the joy of possessing Greek as a handmaid and an inspiration.

To teach the writings of Cicero without knowing the language and literature which, according to his own testimony, were the sources and incentives of his achievement, is to lose oftentimes the point, the setting, the atmosphere which his sentences are intended to convey, and thereby to miss something of his meaning. But to the teacher of Vergil, who has not felt "the surge and thunder of the Odyssey," the loss is infinitely greater, as that teacher himself will realize, when he is obliged to depend on others to show him when and how Vergil used Homer, when and how he followed no model but his own genius. And apart from subject matter, how can one feel "Grecisms," without having first known them in their native habitat?

For these reasons, the study of Greek would seem to be for the teacher of Latin not a luxury but a necessity, and therefore to be obtained at any cost. Fortunately, the cost is small, and the reward great and speedily acquired; the student of Latin reads Vergil best after three years of preparatory work; the student of Greek may read Homer after one year's work. The wealth of literature awaiting his perusal far surpasses that which Latin has to offer; the initial difficulties are compensated for by a simpler structure; the wider vocabulary affords opportunity for greater delicacy and accuracy in choice and use of words.

This leads to the second assumption and its implications. If one cares for words, nowhere can he find

greater or more continuous pleasure than from a knowledge of Greek roots and the uses made of them, it matters little what field of activity especially attracts him. For this so-called "dead language" is invoked almost daily to make its contribution to our modern life, while continuously reminding us how far back into the past our roots go in other lines. From it we derive the names of practically every subject taught in our schools; our rhetorical terms, our scientific nomenclature, the names of our leading religious sects, of forms of government, all our — ologies, — onomies, — ographies find their origin in Greek roots. When a new invention appears, it comes dressed in a Greek name: aeroplane, radiogram, hydroplane, asphalt, Kolynos, chiropractor, thermostat, psychoanalyst; flowers have a new charm when we realize that the heliotrope is the flower that turns to the sun; that the rhododendron is a rose tree; that the anemone is the wind flower; the aster, the star. Our imaginative and reflective powers are challenged by the observing of relationships and evolutions, when we note, for example, that the original difference between a *philanthropist* and a *philanderer* was merely that one loved the *genus* man, the other, the individual; that *crisis* and *critic* come from the same necessity for making decisions; that a *dactyl* is aptly named from the finger with its threefold division, while the *spondee* is no less appropriately named from the solemn procession accompanying a libation; that *idiot* is merely the English form of a Greek word designating a person in his private capacity, the change in meaning being similar to that occurring in the word *peculiar*; that *orthopedic* means primarily a straight child, (as an *orthodox* person is one who is of straight opinion, and *orthography* is the art of writing straight), the *ped* being derived from the same root as *pedagogue* and not from the root in *pedal*, whereas *chiropodist* and *tripod* and *antipods* represent the Greek root corresponding to the Latin *ped*, by a delightful process called ablaut. In *prophet* and *euphemist* we have the same root, one speaking before, the other well; in *evangelist* (a messenger of good tidings) we have the same prefix as appears in *euphony* (sounding well), *eulogy* (speaking well), *eugenics* (well born), while in *eureka* (I have found) we have no prefix but a verb stem; in *agnostic*, *anemic*, *aphasia*, *aseptic*, *atheist* we find the same privative prefix which changes the limited *horizon* to the boundless *aorist*. It is interesting to note how the *parasite's* name becomes him (beside food), that the *dinosaur* is a fearful animal; that *economy* is, after all, but setting one's house in order; that *Utopia* and *topography* are from the same root and that the former really means 'no place'; that

a *panic* results from 'the great god Pan'; that a *sophomore* is a wise fool; that *Ophelia* is a helper, *Agatha*, good, *Sophia*, wisdom, *Theodore* and *Dorothy* both gifts of God, that the root in *antitoxin* meant bow and our meaning resulted from the ancients' custom of tipping the arrows with poison; that *demon* originally designated both a good and evil deity; that *nausea* is with great propriety derived from the Greek word for ship; that *agony* first denoted a struggle for victory at the contests; that a *skeptic* was merely one who looked about carefully, a thoughtful man, and a *heretic* was one able to choose; that *rhinitis* and *rhinoceros* are from the same root, as are *problem* and *ballistics*.

These are but a few of the indirect joys of studying Greek. Now a word as to the ways of being inducted into this paradise. There are excellent beginners' books, and a Latin teacher would find many familiar features along the road, which would make self-study quite feasible. There are, moreover, courses given in summer schools, Greek courses conducted by correspondence, and other helps regarding elementary instruction in Greek which may be secured. Among the latter is a small book entitled *Little Studies in Greek*, published by Silver, Burdett & Co., Newark, N. J. This is a concrete presentation which is sure to appeal to one who must make his way alone. Last, but not least, there is rarely lacking a more fortunate colleague, who would find pleasure in refreshing his memory on elementary principles. Where there is a will, there will undoubtedly be found a way, and all who follow it will find pleasure therein.

For the Association,

CORNELIA C. COULTER, *Chairman*

NARRATIUNCULA FABULOSA A FRATRIBUS GRIMMIS SCRIPTA

Prepared for sight reading by HARRY E. WEDECK,
Seward Park High School, New York City

LUPUS ET SEPTEM HAEDI

Quondam capra annis onerata septem haedos habebat, quos sicut mater liberos amabat. Quodam autem die in silvas ad cibum exquaerendum ire cupivit; itaque, prole ad se convocata, "Parvuli carissimi," inquit, "in silvas ego abeo. Cavete, vos oro atque obsecro, lupum; nam, si huc adveniet, vos omnes usque ad pellem devorabit. Saepe propriam sui speciem dissimulat, at facile illum voce eius rauca pedibusque nigris recognoscetis."

Cui haedi responderunt: "Mater carissima, tua verba nos diligenter memoria retinebimus; aequo animo abire licet."

Mater igitur, balatu¹ emisso, contenta abire pergit.

Paulo post ad casae ianuam pulsatur. Vox auditur clamantis: "Aperite ianuam, mei carissimi! Vestra mater adest et donum cuique vestrum attulit."

Haedi tamen qui intellegebant voce rauca esse lupum, responderunt: "Nos ianuam non recludemus: tu non es nostra mater. Illius vox est dulcis amabilisque. Tua contra est rauca: tu es lupus."

Lupus igitur ad tabernam iit et comedit magnam cretae vim² quam ibi emit. Quo modo vocem dulciorem reddidit. Tum regressus ad ianuam iterum pulsavit. "Aperite, mei parvuli," clamavit, "ianuam. Vestra mater domum revenit et cuique vestrum aliquid boni attulit."

At lupus pedes nigras in limine fenestras imposuerat. Quos ubi haedi viderunt, responderunt: "Minime

¹balatu = bleating

²magnam cretae vim = a large amount of chalk

hercle vero; ianuam non aperiemus. Nostrae matris pedes haud nigri sunt. Tu es lupus."

Lupus igitur ad crustularium³ se contulit. "Pes," inquit, "dolet; aliquid farinae impone."

Quod cum crustularius fecisset, lupus ad pistorem cucurrit. "Sparge, sis," inquit,⁴ "albam farinam in meos pedes."

Attamen⁵ pistor, arbitratus lupum aliquem circumvenire⁶ velle, tam diu cunctatur ut lupus dicat: "Nisi hoc statim facies, te devorabo."

Quibus verbis perterritus, pistor in pedes eius farinam sparsit.

Ille autem sceleratus ad casam tertium⁷ iit. Ut pulsavit, "Mihi ianuam, mei parvuli," clamavit, "aperite. Vestra mater carissima advenit atque secum aliquid cuique vestrum ex silvis attulit."

Haedi "Monstra primum," inquit, "tuos pedes, ut videamus utrum nostra mater sis annon."

Cum igitur lupus pedes in summa fenestra imposuisset, haedi, pedibus albis visis, bene esse arbitrati, ianuam aperuerunt. At nemo nisi lupus ipse intravit.

Maximo terrore perciti,⁸ haedi se occultare conantur. Alius sub mensam currit, alius in lecto se condit; qui⁹ in armario, qui in coquina¹⁰; hic in labro eluacro¹¹, alius in horologii theca.¹² At lupus eos omnes exquaesitos nihil cunctabundus singillatim devoravit: minimum tamen, qui in horologio se occultaverat, reperire non potuit. Lupi autem fame depulsa, ille in lucem se extraxit; tum, postquam in prato viridi sub arbore se prostravit, condormivit.

Paulo post capra e silva domum rediit. En! Quale spectaculum ei occurrit! Ianua casae patet. Mensa, sellae, scamna¹³ eversa sunt; labrum eluacrum fractum est; lodices¹⁴ et cervicalia¹⁵ e lecto detracta erant. Parvulos, quos petere coepit, invenire potuit nullos. Cum eos nominatim et singillatim appellaret, nullus respondit.

Ad extremum, cum ad minimi nomen venisset, vox parva orta est. "En! adsum, mater carissima, in horologii theca."

Capra, cum illum extraxisset, repperit lupum venisse et ceteros devoravisse. Vos, lectores, animo fingere potestis quam multis lacrimis miserrimos ploraverit.

Denuo miserrima exiit, haedo ad latus comitante. Cum ad pratum pervenissent, ecce! lupus sub arbore iacebat! Qui tantum stertebat¹⁶ ut rami tremescerent. Capra, ubi omnibus ex partibus eum circumspexit, animadvertit aliquid se movere atque agitare in eius corpore. "Pro dolor!", inquit, "an mei parvuli, quos ille pro cena devoravit, adhuc vivere possunt?"

Hoc dicto, domum celeri gradu regressa forfices¹⁷ et acum¹⁸ et linum¹⁹ attulit. Tum pellem monstri incisit. Vix autem unam scissuram fecerat, cum haedus caput extrusit; et, pro ut altius capra incideret, esurgunt alii in vicem, adhuc quidem vivi et incolumes. Nam monstrum, qua erat cupiditate, integros eos omnes devoraverat. Quantum ergo gaudium! Matrem carissimam suaviter amplecti haedi saltare sicut sartores²⁰ qui nuptias celebrant.

At capra dixit: "Nunc ite et aliquot magnos lapides sumite, ut ventrem monstri compleamus, dum somno oppressus dormit."

Haedi igitur maxima cum velocitate cumulum tam multorum lapidum quam possent coactum in ventre

³crustularium = pastry cook

⁵attamen = but

⁷tertium = for the third time

⁹qui = some

¹¹labro eluacro = wash bowl

¹³scamna = benches

¹⁵cervicalia = pillows

¹⁷forfices = scissors

¹⁹linum = thread

⁴infit = says

⁶circumvenire = deceive

⁸perciti = moved, filled

¹⁰coquina = kitchen

¹²horologii theca = clock case

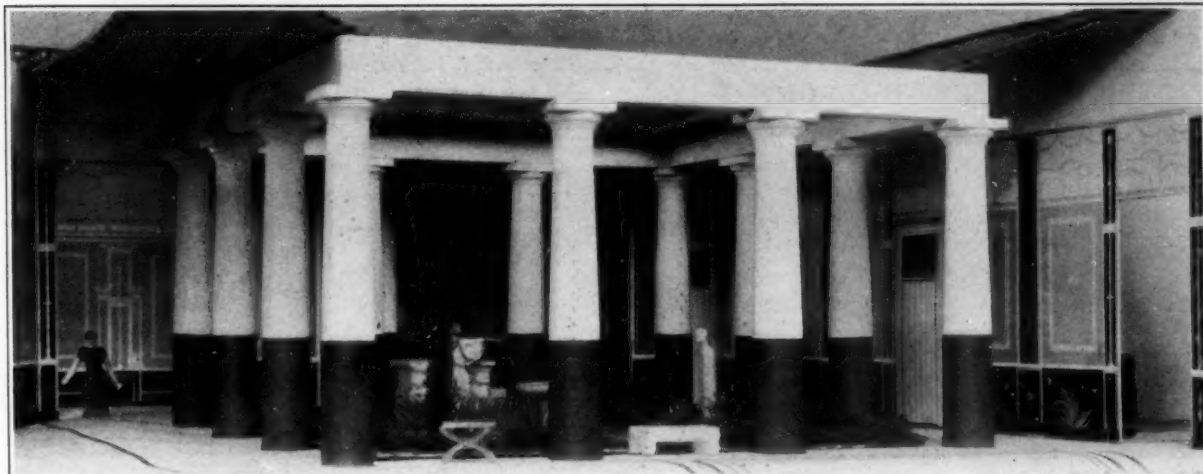
¹⁴lodices = blankets

¹⁶stertebat = was snoring

¹⁸acum = needle

²⁰sartores = tailors

THE PERISTYLE IN A MODEL OF A ROMAN HOUSE



The model of a Roman house, mentioned in the October Notes as in process of preparation at the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania, is now on exhibition at the Service Bureau. The glimpse of one section of the interior as shown in the above cut will convey some idea of the care with which the model has been constructed. The fact that the decorations of the walls both in design and color so closely approach originals adds greatly to the value. Pur-

lupi posuerunt. Tum mater appropinquavit. Eum immobilem atque quasi exanimatum esse rata, scissuram suit.²¹ Cum lupus tandem e somno surrexisset, pedibus stetit; cum lapides qui in ventre iacebant sitem adducerent, ad rivum iit ut inde biberet. Dum tamen iter facit, dextrorsum sinistrorsumque se volvens, lapides in corpore iactantur. Exclamavit igitur:

Quid, obsecro, crepitat
Contra ossa mea?
Non haedi sunt, ut opinor,
At vero magna saxa.

Cum ad rivum advenisset, ad bibendum se proclinavit. Lapidés tamen graves fecerunt ut titubaret: collapsus sub aquam mersus est.

Simul ac septem haedi hoc animadverterunt, currentes appropinquaverunt, magna voce cantantes:

"Lupus mortuus est! Lupus mortuus est!"

Et gaudentes circum matrem ad rivum saltaverunt.

A WARNING!

The Service Bureau has failed to receive 30 letters of recent date containing payment for material either in the form of cash or postage stamps. An inquiry at the city post office disclosed the inability of the officials to help. "We are constantly losing letters which are undoubtedly stolen in transit" was the reply, "and it is impossible to locate the thieves. Tell your correspondents to send payments in the form of checks or post office money orders—never enclosing bills or postage stamps in large masses."

BOOKS

An interesting book entitled Greek and Roman Mythology (beautifully illustrated), written by Dr. William Sherwood Fox, is on sale at the Service Bureau for \$2.80 to members of the American Classical League (\$3.50 to non-members). While it is evidently designed

²¹suit = sews up

chasers are frankly told that these decorations and the setting up of the building must be done after the package is received. To make it possible to achieve results, an extensive set of typewritten directions is included. Doubtless the Departments of Art in the schools will be willing to cooperate in so fascinating a project. The price is \$9.50, including transportation. Orders will be forwarded by A. Bruderhausen, 15 West 45th Street, New York City, or by the Service Bureau.

for college students, it is also a desirable background book for the classical teachers in secondary schools.

Man's Great Adventure, written by Edwin W. Pahlow, Professor of the Teaching of History at Ohio State University, and published by Ginn and Company, affords to young boys and girls an unique approach to the history of the world. The author states in an introductory page that it is "Written for Young America, to help him 'get his stride' as he enters upon The Great Adventure." It is written in language easily understood and contains many illustrations. Price to teachers, \$1.59 plus postage.

Selections from Latin Prose and Poetry, prepared by Karl P. Harrington and Kenneth Scott, is a new college textbook from which the teacher of secondary Latin may occasionally wish to choose passages for comprehension exercises. It is published by Ginn and Company. Price to teachers, \$2.40 plus postage.

The Thomas Y. Crowell Company of New York have recently sent to the Service Bureau a copy of a book by Cyril E. Robinson, entitled A History of the Roman Republic. This may be added to the library of the Latin teacher as a background book for himself. Price to teachers, \$2.40 plus postage.

The small blue textbook entitled "Exploring Latin" and published by the American Book Company, was prepared by a committee of Latin teachers in Baltimore for use in a try-out course required of all 7A pupils in the junior high schools of the city. It is fascinating in its content and also in its method and will undoubtedly serve the purpose which the authors had in mind, namely, to make the course of immediate value to every child, whether or not he plans to continue Latin. Price, 80 cents.

HELP FOR THE PUBLICITY CHAIRMAN

The American Classical League and the Service Bureau welcome intelligent publicity and to this end

they are anxious to have titles from each state of leading educational journals and prominent newspapers in large cities. Readers can assist by sending in such information.

PHOTOGRAPHS FROM ROME

Teachers will doubtless be glad to know that a supply (although limited) of photographs from Rome, size 7½ x 10 (approximately) is at hand in the Service Bureau and that they may be purchased for 30 cents each (including postage). The list follows:

CITY OF ROME

- 28810 Via Appia (panorama)
- 6776 Via Appia (showing so-called Tomb of the Curiatii)
- 5838 Arch of Titus
- 5827 Arch of Constantine
- 5819 Colosseum: exterior
- 5821 Colosseum: interior
- 28645 Roman Forum (panorama)
- 6249 Roman Forum: (View from Capitoline Hill)
- 27040 Roman Forum: (Shows atrium of House of Vestals and Temple of Castor and Pollux)
- 27051 Roman Forum: (Near view of Rostra)
- 17359 Roman Forum: (Showing ruins of House of Vestals)
- 6243 Roman Forum: (Looking toward Rostra)
- 7078 Palatine Hill
- 6734 The Tarpeian Rock
- 756 Mulvian Bridge

RECONSTRUCTIONS

- 10 Roman Forum, Comitium, and Capital A.D. 210
- 20 Circus Maximus and Palaces of Caesar Augustus and Septimius Severus
- 30 Triumphal Arch of Constantine and Temple of Venus and Rome

CLASSICAL MYTHOLOGY

- 6372 Neptune
- 6581 Jupiter
- 22584 Diana
- 22743 Venus de Milo
- 6673 Head of Venus of Cnidos
- 6586 Juno Regina (standing figure)
- 6266 Juno (head only)
- 1219 Apollo Belvedere (full figure)
- 6005 Minerva (Capitoline Museum, Scultura Antica)
- 11747 Minerva (Capitoline Museum, Scultura Greca)
- 6609 Minerva (Medica)
- 6367 Pan
- 6608 Mercury
- 53 Fates, by Michaelangelo
- 5983 A Centaur
- 6805 Apollo and Daphne
- 6637 Head of Perseus
- 7483 Andromeda and Perseus

ROMAN LIFE

- 6904 Theatre—Tusculum
- 22678 Praetorians
- 7051 Vestal Virgin (¾ figure, Scultura Romana)
- 27379 Vestal Virgin (full figure, Scultura Romana)
- 5971 Agrippina (interesting for costume)

FAMOUS MEN

- 6512 Augustus Caesar (standing figure)
- 6597 Marcus Antonius (bust figure)
- 6002 Marcus Brutus (bust)
- 1539 Cato (bust)
- 1735 Marius (standing figure)
- 1902 Quintus Hortensius (bust)

PICTURES DEALING WITH THE AENEID

- 11778 Vergil (bust)
- 6809 Aeneas and Anchises
- 6591 Laocoön
- 6275 Pugilist
- 6382 Dares and Entellus
- 29623 Juno and Aeolus

PICTURES OF SPECIAL INTEREST FOR THE STUDY OF CICERO

- 7465 Cicero and Catiline in the Senate
- 7466 Catiline (seated in Senate—close up view)
- 7469 Appius Claudius in the Senate
- 6042 Roman Wolf

A SUGGESTION

Near the exit of the Service Bureau, attached to a bulletin board is a blank book and pencil. On the outside is a Dennison label upon which the following appears: "To the Visitor—What topics would you like to see discussed in the next Latin Notes? If you are especially interested in any one point, kindly indicate it on the pages of this book." Even though you are not a "visitor" but only a reader, the editor would be glad to receive similar information.

WOULD THAT ALL MEMBERS MIGHT FEEL THE SAME!

(A letter from Kentucky)

Mr. Rollin Tanner,
New York City, New York.

Dear Sir:

When I first thought of paying anything more than my annual membership dues to the American Classical League at this time of reduced salaries I did not see how I could afford it, but the more I considered the great service that has been rendered by the League and the Service Bureau in the past, the more fully convinced am I that I can best afford to deprive myself of some other need and do my small bit to make it possible for the League to increase rather than curtail its activities. Therefore you will find inclosed a check for five dollars to pay my dues as supporting member.

SERVICE BUREAU MATERIAL AVAILABLE

This material appears in mimeographed or printed form. In the case of the former, the items may be borrowed with the understanding that the teacher pays the postage and returns the material within two weeks after its receipt, or they may be purchased for 5 cents each unless another price is stated. Printed items, however, known as LATIN NOTES SUPPLEMENTS and BULLETINS, are not sent out as loans but must be purchased at the prices indicated. The material is listed in Leaflets published at the end of each school year, and containing a summary of items which have been announced in the LATIN NOTES for the year. These Leaflets are sent out free of charge.

I. In Mimeographed Form

(Numbering is continued from the October issue.)

- 461. Radio Broadcast of Caesar's Battle against the Nervii. By Gordon Johnson, Latin 10A, Central High School, Hancock, Michigan.
- 462. A Code for the Latin Teacher in Normal Times.
- 463. Elections and Voting among the Romans. Price, 10 cents.

II. Latin Notes Supplements

Fifty-one Supplements are ready for circulation. For titles and prices, see Leaflets I-IX.

III. Bulletins

For titles and prices of previous Bulletins I-XXVII, see Leaflets I-IX.

IV. Pictures

For 314 prints, classified by sets, see Leaflets VII and VIII. Price of prints, 5 cents each. Discounts for quantities.

Beautiful photographs of Pompeii, postcard size, taken by Tatiana Warsher, are on sale for 10 cents. A list will be sent upon request.